Patent claims

1. A photodetector arrangement (1) for stray light compensation with a photodetector unit (2) for detecting and determining at least two measuring signals (S_1 and S_2) and with a differential unit (6) for subtraction of the measuring signals (S_1 and S_2), wherein between the photodetector unit (2) and the differential unit (6) a compensation unit (4) is provided for compensating the constant components (S_{GL}, S_{mGL}) forming the basis of the respective measuring signal (S_1 and S_2).

2. A photodetector arrangement according to claim 1, wherein the compensation unit (4) comprises a number of differential modules (10) which corresponds to the number of measuring signals (S_1 and S_2).

3. A photodetector arrangement according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the compensation unit (4) comprises an amplifier unit (8).

4. A photodetector arrangement according to claim 3, wherein an amplifier unit (8) common for all measuring signals (S_1 and S_2) is provided.

5. A photodetector arrangement according to claim 3, wherein a number of amplifier units (8) is provided, which corresponds to the number of the detected measuring signals (S_1 and S_2).

6. A photodetector arrangement according to one of the claims 1 to 5, wherein the compensation unit (4) comprises a limit value module (12).

7. A photodetector arrangement according to one of the claims 1 to 6, wherein photodetector unit (2) is embodied as a photonic mixer detector (14).

8. A photodetector arrangement according to one of the claims 1 to 6, wherein the photodetector unit (2) is embodied as an active pixel sensor.

9. A method for stray light compensation of measuring signals (S_1, S_2) detected by means of a photodetector unit (2), wherein a constant component (S_{GL}, S_{mGL}) forming the basis of the respective measuring signal (S_1, S_2) is compensated before subtraction of the measuring signals (S_1, S_2).

10. A method according to claim 9, wherein for the measuring signals (S_1, S_2) a constant component(S_{GL}, S_{mGL}) is determined, which commonly represents these signals.

11. A method according to claim 9 or 10, wherein for the constant component(S_{GL}, S_{mGL}) at least one constant factor is determined.

12. A method according to one of the claims 9 to 11, wherein the constant component(S_{GL}, S_{mGL}) is determined as a function of one of the measuring signals (S_1, S_2).

13. A method according to one of the claims 9 to 12, wherein the constant component(S_{GL}, S_{mGL}) is determined at least by means of a mean maximum modulation contrast.